

Banks or no Banks.

We are in favor of a fair, open, manly issue on this question. *Bank Reform* is no longer the grand old Democracy, but *Bank Destruction*. Be it so. We are ready for the fight. The candidates for Governor have ranged themselves on opposite sides—the parties have adopted their platforms—and now it is for the people to decide whether we shall continue to enjoy the advantages and conveniences of a sound banking system, or whether we shall destroy all the banks in Ohio, and in the vain attempt to introduce an exclusive metallic currency, introduce the irresponsible spawn of neighboring State banks, and, in the end, bankrupt ourselves for our folly. If the people of Ohio say *No Banks!* we respond *Amen!* We are embarked on the same ship of state, and are ready to sink or swim according to the election of the crew.

All that we ask, is, that the people may be convinced that it is really the design of the leaders of the Democracy to destroy the banks. The great mass of the Democracy do not believe their leaders; they regard the cry of *Bank Reform*, equal rights, &c., as so much political claptrap designed to amuse gulls and gudgeons. But, in this opinion they are mistaken. Is Judge Wood a man who would trifle with the people? Not he. He is too honorable and high-minded for that. He endorses the 8th of January and the 4th of July resolutions, and holds "that the Democracy of Ohio are sincerely opposed to the existence of banks for the circulation of paper money;" that they are "utterly opposed to any feature being incorporated into the new constitution, by which the Legislature of Ohio would have the power to create any bank for the circulation of paper money;" that it is the duty of "all our public officers to make all payments, in their official capacity, in constitutional currency instead of paper money, and that we especially demand from the Board of Public Works, that they convert all paper money which comes under their control into specie, and in that shape disburse it;" that "hard money is the only currency recognized by the constitution, the only currency that defrauds no man, the only currency that is expedient and just, and we hold it to be inconsistent with the principles of the party, for Democrats to participate in creating or upholding banking institutions."—*Lebanon Star*.

Later from Havana.—Arrival of the Isabel.—Terms on which the prisoners were released, &c.

The steamship Isabel, Capt. Rollins, arrived at Charleston, on Thursday last, from Havana, the 23d inst. We are indebted to the Charleston Mercury and Courier for slips.—Among her passengers from Havana, we notice the name of Gen. Campbell, U. S. consul at Havana.

A correspondent of the Mercury, writing from Havana, July 23d, says: "Since I wrote you, one of the prisoners, A. B. Moore, has been pardoned, and forty-one absolved, under the condition that they should not be put at liberty here, but sent from the country under vigilance, and not found within two years, either in Cuba or Port Rico. Com. Morris accepted them, and refused to allow them to choose their own conveyance to the United States, and sent them to Pensacola in the Albany, Capt. Randolph. The fate of the others is uncertain. Several of them will probably receive soon the sentence with those who have already been sent away, but Captain Benson, his mate, Grafton, and Hall, mate of the Susan Loud, are in danger of the galleys. Com. Morris saw them all a few hours previous to his sailing. He saw poor Benson at the hospital a raving maniac.

"Gen. Campbell goes in the steamer Isabel, and I trust, when he reaches Washington, he will have the boldness as well as the honesty, to tell the government the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. The Americans here have given him a letter expressing their confidence in him, and a recognition of his courteous deportment as consul.

"There is no American man-of-war in port, and but four or five merchant vessels. The cholera has again subsided, and we have only the usual epidemic of the season."

The above presents the release of the prisoners in quite a different light from anything we have before seen, though another correspondent of the Mercury, puts it on the previously understood ground, viz:

"Forty-five were pronounced not guilty after a judicial investigation, because they took passage on the supposition that they were going to Chagres, and one whose name is A. B. Moore was pardoned on the ground of having evidence under that promise, he having gone to the knowledge of the objects of the expedition. There now remain ten whose case is still under examination, being the officers. The Georgiana and Susan Loud have been confiscated."—*Balt. Sun*.

CANNEL COAL.—The developments of the mineral riches of our hills are still advancing. We have before us a specimen of cannel coal from a vein recently opened, on the banks of Paint Creek about one mile from the Kanawha river, on the lands of Felix G. Hunsford, Esq. The specimen, in purity and richness, is certainly equal to any we have seen. A little further up the Creek on the lands of Wm. H. Edwards the same veins of cannel coal abound, cropping out of the hillsides, on both sides of the Creek. From the base to the top there are, we understand, several seams of coal, a part Cannel and a part Bituminous. About 15 miles up this Creek, we learn, there has been found a seam of bituminous coal 15 feet thick, of the finest quality. The time cannot be far distant when the coal and lumber business of Paint Creek will be extensive and profitable.

The stream, in its unimproved state, admits of the safe passage out of rafts of lumber and boats during a large portion of the year. It empties into the Kanawha 24 miles above Charleston. Mr. Edwards, the owner of several thousand acres of this land, is a non-resident, and we learn a few years ago would have taken a mere song for the tract. But now it is known to contain inexhaustible quantities of cannel and bituminous coal, of no other valuable minerals, and being covered with timber, it will, in a very few years, though mountainous, wild and rough to appearance, be held equal in value to the best bottom lands on any of the streams of the west.—*Kan. Repub.*

Revolution Murder.—A man named Benjamin Wilcox, residing in Towanda township, Bradford Co., Penn., Sunday week, murdered his wife, and afterwards attempted to destroy himself, but was prevented. Wilcox is an intemperate man, and this murder may be added to the melancholy list of crime originating in that debasing habit.

An Italian musician was poisoned to death, in Providence, last week, by taking an ounce of tartar emetic, under the supposition that it was cream-of-tartar.

Acquitted.—John C. Walker, the young man who stabbed Constable Davidson, at a circus in Cincinnati, some time since, has been acquitted of the crime for which he was indicted. The verdict of the jury was received with loud applause from the spectators present.

America is now one of the chief supporters of England. It is stated that the money sent by Irish emigrants to their starving relatives equals the whole of the Irish poor rates. Some two millions of the people of England are supported by the American trade.

STAMPED ON SOLDIERS.—A detachment of several companies of soldiers recently arrived at Jefferson Barracks from New York, via the Lakes. On their arrival at Lasalle, the cholera appeared amongst them in a malignant form, and seven or eight of them died. This created a perfect panic among the soldiers, and before they arrived at the barracks about seventy of them had deserted—the fear of the cholera alone causing their desertion.

Arrangements are making for the transportation of a very considerable number of troops from the barracks to Fort Leavenworth, thence to march for New Mexico.—*St. Louis Repub.*

Henry Clay said:—"In all the affairs of human life, social as well as political, he had remarked, that courtesies of a small and trivial character, are the ones which strike deepest to the grateful and appreciating heart. It is the piquette compliments that are most appreciated; far more than the double ones which we sometimes yield."

THE STOMACH.—"I firmly believe that almost every malady of the human frame is, either by highways or byways, connected with the stomach. And I must own, I never saw a fashionable physician, mysteriously consulting the pulse of his patient, but I felt a desire to exclaim, 'why not tell the poor gentleman at once, Sir, you have eaten too much, you've drunk too much, and you have not taken exercise enough!' The human frame was not created imperfect; it is ourselves who have made it so. There exists no donkey in creation so overlaid as our stomachs."

It appears that her Majesty, "little Vic," has found her match. An English paper states that the wife of Joseph Harris, a carpenter, and a resident of Mayle, who was married on the same day as Queen Victoria, was delivered of a daughter the day after the Princess royal was born; of a son the same day the Prince of Wales was born; and as her majesty was subsequently delivered of a prince or princess, his wife also presented him with a child of the same sex as the royal infant, and the day after each was born; making seven children, and an equal number of sons and daughters as her majesty has princes and princesses. Mrs. Harris only allowed her royal mistress to take the lead of her one day.

How the Nepalese Treat the Crime of Adultery.—One of their laws regarding adultery is not only a very summary one, but often very gratifying to the feelings of an injured husband. Should such a crime be perpetrated, as it often is, during the absence of the husband, and be detected, he, on his return, is duly informed of the stain on his honor, and is an outcast until the stain be removed. He is neither permitted to eat with, smoke with, or even visit, his friends and relations until he has avenged his disgrace. He accordingly sets to work immediately; but as the seducer, on the return of the husband, contrives to make himself scarce, the injured man has to wait patiently his return, or the opportunity of meeting him. In this way sometimes years are spent. At length, perhaps, the wished-for moment arrives. The wronged husband way-lays his dishonor, steals up to him, as he would to a deer, quietly draws his kukri, runs behind him, and with one blow severs his head from his body. Justice is now done; his honor is avenged; and he is admitted to caste. One little trifle remains; he has to cut his wife's nose off, which is soon done, to prevent any one falling in love with her again.

PANTALETS—HUSBANDS.—A correspondent of the Brooklyn Advertiser puts to the editor of that paper this question: "Is it not morally wrong for a divine to marry a little girl of less than fourteen years of age?" To which the editor rejoins: "If she has not left off her pantalets, yes. If she is about leaving them off—doubtful. If she has left them off three months—no. It is becoming the fashion now-a-days for a wife to jump out of pantalets into a husband's arms." The editor then mentions a number of early marriages within his knowledge; among them, now is one who is a grandmother at thirty-two, who was a mother at sixteen, and whose eldest daughter married at fourteen, and had a child before she was fifteen.—The child was born—had constitution enough to live to say "grand-ma," and then died.

PUNCTUALITY.—A committee of eight gentlemen had appointed to meet at twelve o'clock. Seven of them were punctual; but the eighth came bustling in with apologies for being a quarter of an hour behind the time. "The time," said he, "passed away without my being aware of it. I had no idea of its being so late," &c. A Quaker present said, "Friend, I am not sure that we should admit thy apology. It was matter of regret that thou shouldst have wasted thine own quarter of an hour; but there are seven besides thyself, whose time thou hast also consumed, amounting in the whole to two hours, and one-eighth of it only was thine own property."

A Family Quarrel.—On account of some family differences existing between the late Sir Robert Peel and his son and heir, the present Sir Robert Peel, the latter had been absent from England for some years, during which time he was forbidden an intercourse with any member of his family. The first communication he received from his family was the summons to his father's death-bed. He did not arrive in time to see his parent alive, but officiated as chief mourner at the funeral. He now holds all his father's immense estates; but the most promising son of the family is Mr. Frederick Peel, a young member of Parliament, who is said to inherit much of his father's genius.

Somebody tells a story of a disconsolate widow, who, on seeing the remains of his wife lowered into the grave, exclaimed, with tears in his eyes: "We'll, I've lost cows, but I never had anything to cut me like this."

A man has been discovered in Kentucky who takes a great many newspapers and always pays for them in advance. The printers of several States are already arranging to contribute blocks of marble for his monument.

A spoonful of horse-radish put into a pan of milk will preserve the milk sweet for several days either in the open air or in the cellar, while other milk will turn.

Emma is from the German, and signifies a nurse; Caroline, from the Latin—noble minded; George, from the Greek—a farmer; Martha, from Hebrew—bitterness; the beautiful and common Mary is Hebrew, and means a drop of salt water—a tear; Sophia from Greek—wisdom; Susan, from Hebrew—a lily; Thomas, from Hebrew—a twin; and Robert, from German—famous in council.

If wisdom's ways you wisely seek, Five things observe with care; Of whom you speak—to whom you speak—And how—and when—and where.

RATHER SEVERE.—A modern poet thus criticises some church-going people:

"Attend your church," the person cries; To church each fair one goes; The old go there to close their eyes, The young to eye their clothes."

Malignant Dysentery, or Cholera.

The curative qualities of BRANDRETH'S PILLS are not to be estimated by the cures they effect in the cholera, or malignant dysentery; their value is in certainly eradicating the premonitory symptoms; the diarrhoea, which if stopped by laudanum, too often terminates at once in death without the actual cholera having been as yet present; the weakness of the system from the effect of the diarrhoea, not having vital force in it sufficient to withstand the further debilitating effect of the "sleepy drug." In fact it would be only an exhibition of common sense if some of the Medical Faculty would try the average dose on a strong, healthy man. I am of the opinion that it would be the last dose he would take. However, we do know that the general history of cases of cholera is this:—"He was afflicted with diarrhoea, on Thursday his complaint was supposed to be thoroughly checked; on Friday and Saturday he underwent considerable fatigue; on Sunday night he was attacked with cholera or malignant dysentery and died next morning." This is the history of many cases.

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SCROFULA

It is the most common of all diseases, and is the source of many of the most dangerous and fatal affections of the human system.

BRANT'S INDIAN PURIFYING EXTRACT

It is a medicine, in every respect, and there is abundant proof, in every case, that it is the most powerful and most reliable of all medicines for the cure of Scrofula, and all the diseases which it produces.

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Hobensack's Worm Syrup.
NO MEDICINE has ever obtained a higher or more deserved reputation than HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP; it is daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been recorded in the annals of Medicine.

We would that the public should know that a remedy is at hand that can be relied upon in the most extreme cases where worms are the primary cause of their suffering. And those that are pining away a miserable existence, under the supposition that they are dyspeptic, when Worms are actually preying upon the very vitals of their life, should use Hobensack's Worm Syrup ere it is too late.

Evidence certifying to the wonderful efficacy of Hobensack's Worm Syrup in expelling worms, and a Mother's grief changed to joy by its use:

This is to certify, that two or three weeks past, two of my children were attacked with worms. I used every remedy I knew, but without effect, they yet growing worse, until the disease assumed an alarmingly fatal character, that I and all who saw them, felt assured that death must soon close the scene, if relief was not soon obtained. One of them presented a fearful picture of suffering; she was literally alive with worms, her countenance had a pallid, death-like hue, her breath extremely offensive, her frame worn down to a mere skeleton, and all the symptoms attendant upon worms of a highly aggravated state. To such a fearful extent did the disease arrive, that she passed worms from her nose, followed by copious bleeding. At this time I obtained a bottle of your Worm Syrup, and gave it with but little hope, but wonderful to say, after a few doses, a great change was perceptible, and in a few days to my great joy and wonder, the two children passed a large wax basin full of worms. Since that time they rapidly recovered, and are now perfectly cured.

SUSAN THOMPSON, Oxford st., bet. Front and Second, Phila.

We have many more certificates in our possession, equally surprising as the above, that we might place before the public, but we deem this sufficient to satisfy all that it is the only known remedy that can be relied upon.

J. N. & G. S. HOBENSACK, Sole proprietors, St. John st., Phila.

For sale wholesale and retail by FLEMING & CO., sole agents for Gallipolis County; and by Reed, Pomeroy; and H. R. Wilson, Middleport, and of all the principal Drug Stores in the United States.

May 2, 1850.—3m

Latest and Highly Important from Hungary.

10,000 Sticks of Candy, with 15,000 Round-shell Kisses, under Gen. Spengler, has taken Litchfield's Corner.

NEW CANDY FACTORY.

THE undersigned has established himself at Litchfield's corner, opposite the court house, a Confectionery, and keeps at all times on hand a large assortment of Clarified Candy, Kisses, &c. Country merchants and dealers in Candy would do well to call and see his assortment before they make their purchases elsewhere. He makes to order in the shortest time the finest and neatest Cakes for parties, weddings, &c. His principles are, to make his Candy and Cakes good to the satisfaction of his customers, for cash, as cheap as in any city in the West.

C. W. LAIBLIN.

June 20, 1850.—3m

THE AMERICAN LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY,

VINCENNES, INDIANA.

Charter unlimited; granted Jan. 2d, '50 CAPITAL 50,000 DOLLARS.

For the Insurance of Horses, Mules, Prize Bulls, Sheep and Cattle, of every description, against the combined risks of Fire, Water, Accidents, and Disease. Losses paid in 30 days after proof of death.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. Bowman, John Wise, Jos. Decker, M. D., Alvin W. Tracy, Isaac Mass, Hon. A. T. Ellis, George D. Hay, Abm. Smith, Hon. Thomas Bishop.

JOS. G. BOWMAN, Pres't.

B. S. WHITNEY, Sec'y.

WM. BULTCH, Treasurer.

V. M. FIROR, Agent,

Office, Star House, Gallipolis, O.

April 18, 1850.—1y

NOTICE

The subscriber having bought the entire interest of John Hutsiniller in the business of Langley and Hutsiniller, will continue the business of trading in merchandise and produce at the same place.

OLD STAND, where he expects to receive regular supplies from the East, of all goods usually brought to this place for sale. And also from Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, such articles as are usually brought from those places.

He has now on hand a general supply of **All kinds of Goods,** that has generally been kept in the House for sale, and would respectfully solicit a call from those wishing to purchase.

Cash paid for Oats, Wheat, Flax-seed and Beans.

WM. H. LANGLEY.

Apr. 5, 1849. 92wt

THE WORLD IS CHANGING.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of HALLIDAYS & WADDELL was, on the first day of July, 1850, (by the addition of a Partner) changed to the firm of HALLIDAYS, WADDELL & CO. The change in said company makes it highly necessary that the business of Hallidays & Waddell should be settled as soon as possible.

The business of the old firm will be settled by I. R. Calahan, of Gallipolis, and Wm. S. Mason, of Porter. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our fellow citizens, the new firm hope to merit a continuance, and an increase of the same.

UNION Woollen Manufactory

This establishment is now in full operation and the proprietors have spared no pains or expense to procure the best and most approved machinery, and have in their employ

The most Experienced workmen.

and therefore will manufacture as GOOD GOODS, as can be procured in this country and at as low prices. They are also prepared to

Card Rolls, Spin, Weave, Full, Dress and Finish Cloths, Shawls, Blankets,

OR ANY KIND OF GOODS

for customers, at very low rates, but in all cases the wool must be brought clean.

By strict attention to business and a determination to give general satisfaction, the proprietors expect a liberal share of the public patronage. Merchants from home or abroad, are invited to call and examine the goods manufactured at the Union Mill before purchasing elsewhere.

P. S. Price for Carding Rolls.—White, 5c Mixed, 6 to 7c; Carding and Spinning, 15c, and other work in proportion.

Liberal prices paid for Wool at the Factory. Gallipolis Apr. 17, 1849. 7w

F. MATHERS.

GALLIPOLIS STOVE DEPOT AND HOUSE FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

At the sign of the **STOVE,** Next door to MILLER'S CORNER,

Wholesale and retail dealer in Cooking, Parlour, Urn, and other different patterns of Stoves; Japanese, Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron, Brass, and Zinc Wares; Fenders; Bird Cages; Lamp; and Bathing Apparatus.

He would inform the public that he continues to manufacture and keep on hand all the different articles connected with his business.

Country merchants are requested to call or send their orders and they will find his prices uniform and cheaper than either Cincinnati or Pittsburgh.

Marking plates cut in the neatest manner, and particular attention given to Job Work, House Spouting, and Repairing.

[Kanawha Republican and Jackson Standard publish to amount of five dollars each, and charge this office.

Gallipolis, Feb. 14, '50.—Aug 24

F. & W. M. FABER.

(Successors to E. & F. Faber.)

Liberty st., near the Canal Basin, Pittsburg.

ENGINE BUILDERS. Iron Foundry, and Machine and Wood Machine Manufacturers, have constantly on hand and build any description of Engines, suitable for grist mills, saw mills, bark mills, salt works, factories, &c., together with every description of machine castings; also, castings for woolen and cotton machinery, and double and triple wool carding machines, wool pickers, and woolen machinery, of all descriptions, and of the latest improvements and best style of workmanship; among which are condensers, spinning jacks, shearing, knocking, and brushing machines, and narrow, power looms, spindles, press screws, press papers, Fuller's stones, comb plates, card players, card cleaners, revolving and vibrating spear blades, and most other articles required by manufacturers, carvers, cloth dressers, &c., &c.

F. &